



ARIJ Daily Report

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Israeli Violations' Activities in the oPt

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The daily report highlights the violations behind Israeli home demolitions and demolition threats in the occupied Palestinian territory, the confiscation and razing of lands, the uprooting and destruction of fruit trees, the expansion of settlements and erection of outposts, the brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army, the Israeli settlers violence against Palestinian civilians and properties, the erection of checkpoints, the construction of the Israeli segregation wall and the issuance of military orders for the various Israeli purposes.

The Violations are based on reports provided by field workers and/or news sources.

The text is not quoted directly from the sources but is edited for clarity.

The daily report does not necessarily reflect ARIJ's opinion.



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Brutality of the Israeli Occupation Army

- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly procession in Kufur Qaddoum town, east of the northern West Bank city of Qalqilia, and caused dozens of protesters and international journalists to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. Dozens of Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) invaded the town, and attacked the protesters with rubber-coated steel bullets, gas bombs and concussion grenades. Dozens of residents, and several international journalists, suffered the effects of teargas inhalation. The IOA also attempted to ambush several protesters by hiding in an abandoned home, but their hideout was soon discovered, and the soldiers started firing live rounds. In addition, the IOA invaded the town, and broke into a number of homes, before occupying their rooftops and using them as firing posts and monitoring towers. (IMEMC 6 July 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) attacked the weekly nonviolent procession against the Annexation Wall and Colonies, in Ni'lin village, west of the central West Bank city of Ramallah, causing several injuries. The procession started from the center of the village, when the locals, accompanied by Israeli and international peace activists, marched while carrying Palestinian flags, and chanting against the ongoing illegal Israeli military occupation, its colonies and the Annexation Wall. The IOA attacked the nonviolent protesters with gas bombs and concussion grenades, causing many to suffer the effects of teargas inhalation. (IMEMC 6 July 2019)
- The Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) including undercover officers, invaded the Islamic Industrial School for Orphans, in the Old City of occupied Jerusalem, and stopped an educational activity held by the General Union of Palestinians Writers. The school was about to hold a poetry festival, dubbed as "Yes To Peace, No To War," and shut it down. The activity was organized by several Palestinian poets in occupied Jerusalem, and was meant to encourage the students to read and write, and to help them realize their potentials and talents. The IOA, accompanied by undercover police officers, stormed the school

just minutes before the festival was supposed to start, and shut it down. The Israeli Police Stated that it has a direct order, signed by the Israeli Minister of Public Security and Strategic Affairs, Gilad Erdan, preventing any activity, organized or linked in any way shape or form, with the Palestinian authority. (IMEMC 6 July 2019)

Israeli Settler Violence

- A group of Israeli settlers severely assaulted a Palestinian in the southern area of Hebron city. The assaulted Palestinian was identified as Haroun Ragheb Jaber and suffered severe bruises in several parts of his body. (Wafa 6 July 2019)
- A group of Israeli settlers escorted by the Israeli Occupation Army (IOA) a number of Palestinian homes in Wad Al Hussein area south of Hebron city. (Wafa 6 July 2019)

Confiscation & Razing of lands

- Israeli settlers razed today a Palestinian-owned land near the village of Wad Rahhal, to the south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. Settlers escorted by the IOA proceeded to raze the land in an attempt to build a new outpost connecting the settlements of Tekou and Efrat. The land razed belongs to a local Palestinian farmer called Mohammad Yahya Ayyash. (Wafa 6 July 2019)

Other

- Senior White House adviser Jared Kushner on Saturday revealed the long-awaited details of the economic aspect of the US peace plan, saying it would inject \$50 billion into struggling economies in the Middle East over the next ten years. In an interview with the Reuters news agency three days ahead of the Washington-led economic workshop in Bahrain, US President Donald Trump's son-in-law said that over half of the funds (\$28 billion) would go toward the West Bank and Gaza Strip while \$7.5 billion would go to Jordan, \$9 billion to Egypt and \$6 billion to Lebanon. "If you can also get that whole region starting to lift, and if you can get a quicker flow of goods and people in all the different areas that are necessary in industry instead of bullets and munitions and war, then I think that will really lead to a big increase in investment in the area and more jobs and better quality of life and hopefully more peace along with it," Kushner said. Separately on Saturday, the White House released its "Peace to Prosperity"

economic plan, a 40-page document focusing on detailing initiatives to unleash Palestinian “economic potential,” “empower,” the Palestinian people and “enhance Palestinian governance.” The Palestinians have strongly opposed the conference and urged Arab states to stay away, arguing it will be placing economic issues ahead of reaching a political solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. According to the report, fifteen billion of the total \$50 invested would come from grants, \$25 billion from subsidized loans and roughly \$11 billion from private capital. The plan would also fund 179 economic projects in areas such as infrastructure, water, power, telecommunications, tourism and medical facilities; 147 of the projects would be in the Palestinian territories, 15 in Jordan, 12 in Egypt and five in Lebanon. Tens of millions of dollars in funds would be reserved for projects that would help further link the Gaza Strip with Egypt’s Sinai Peninsula through upgrading power lines and increasing electricity flow. The plan also seeks to inject \$950 million in the Palestinian tourism industry, according to Reuters. The Trump adviser leading Washington’s peace efforts told the news agency that the plan would create roughly 1 million jobs in Gaza and the West Bank, drop their employment from 30% to the single digits, reduce the Palestinian poverty rate by half and double their GDP. Fifty-three percent of Palestinians in Gaza live in poverty, a June 2018 United Nations report said. Eighty percent depend on international aid, according to the UN Relief and Works Agency, the main international organization that provides health, education and other services to Palestinian refugees. Gaza is run by the Hamas terror group and Kushner did not address how the plan, which includes funding for infrastructure linking Gaza to the West Bank, would deal with this and the failure of the Palestinians to reconcile. “The reason we’re calling this a workshop and not a conference is because we want to get feedback and hopefully finalize it so that we can then coordinate a lot of the aid efforts and investing efforts to really drive these results,” Kushner said. The White House is hoping that wealthy Gulf states would provide the bulk of the funds, but that it is considering pitching in as well. Funds raised at the workshop would be administered by a multinational development bank managed by an appointed board of governors, according to Reuters, which reviewed documents related to the plan in addition to speaking with Kushner and several of his top aides. Kushner suggested that the US plan has some similarities to the Marshall Plan, an American initiative passed in 1948 to jump-start economies in Western Europe after World War II. “One of the things that they did successfully [with the Marshall Plan] is that they didn’t just give aid but they infused money into the private sector and they created an environment in which

businesses could thrive and capital could be invested. This is a similar notion [that we're trying to do]," he explained. Responding to the Palestinian Authority's decision to boycott the June 25-26 Bahrain summit and declarations from Arab states that they would not budge on their requirement that the US plan see to it the creation of a Palestinian state, Kushner asserted that Washington "care[s] about the Palestinian cause." However, he avoided discussing the idea of Palestinian political sovereignty and stressed how the US plan would help move the Palestinians "move forward economically." Kushner stuck to the pre-stated White House's position that it will introduce the political side of its plan at a later date, but assured that this section would not be ignored. The White House said earlier this month that it wants to wait until after a new Israeli government is formed. The Knesset elections are scheduled for September 17, and it usually takes several weeks for coalition negotiations to conclude. Initially, US and Israeli officials indicated that high-ranking members of the Israeli government would be invited to the event as well. But earlier this week, the White House said that no Israeli officials would be present in Manama. ([Haaretz](#), [IPOST](#), [TOI](#) 22 June 2019)

- The Trump administration's \$50 billion Middle East economic plan calls for creation of a global investment fund to lift the Palestinian and neighboring Arab state economies, and construction of a \$5 billion transportation corridor to connect the West Bank and Gaza, according to U.S. officials and documents reviewed by Reuters. The "economy first" approach toward reviving the moribund Israeli-Palestinian peace process could be a hard sell to a largely skeptical region. The plan, set to be presented by President Donald Trump's son-in-law, [Jared Kushner](#), at an international conference in Bahrain next week, includes 179 infrastructure and business projects, according to [the documents](#). More than half of the \$50 billion would be spent in the economically troubled Palestinian territories over 10 years while the rest would be split between [Egypt](#), Lebanon and [Jordan](#). Some of the projects would be in Egypt's Sinai peninsula, where investments could benefit Palestinians living in adjacent Gaza, a crowded and impoverished coastal enclave. The plan also proposes nearly a billion dollars to build up the Palestinians' tourism sector, a seemingly impractical notion for now given the frequent flareups between Israeli forces and militants from Hamas-ruled Gaza, and the tenuous security in the occupied West Bank. ([Factbox with more on the plan](#)). The Trump administration hopes that other countries, principally wealthy Gulf states, and private investors, would foot much of the bill, Kushner told

Reuters. The unveiling of the economic blueprint follows two years of deliberations and delays in rolling out a broader peace plan between Israelis and Palestinians. The Palestinians, who are boycotting the event, have refused to talk to the Trump administration since it recognized Jerusalem as the Israeli capital in late 2017. Kushner made clear in two interviews with Reuters that he sees his detailed formula as a game-changer, despite the view of many Middle East experts that he has little chance of success where decades of U.S.-backed peace efforts have failed. "I laugh when they attack this as the 'Deal of the Century'," Kushner said of Palestinian leaders who have dismissed his plan as an attempt to buy off their aspirations for statehood. "This is going to be the 'Opportunity of the Century' if they have the courage to pursue it." Kushner said some Palestinian business executives have confirmed their participation in the conference, but he declined to identify them. The overwhelming majority of the Palestinian business community will not attend, businessmen in the West Bank city of Ramallah told Reuters. Several Gulf Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, will also participate in the June 25-26 U.S.-led gathering in Bahrain's capital, Manama, for Kushner's rollout of the first phase of the Trump peace plan. Their presence, some U.S. officials say privately, appears intended in part to curry favor with Trump as he takes a hard line against Iran, those countries' regional arch-foe. The funding for the projects mentioned in the plan would partially rely on donations from the rich countries in the Persian Gulf. The United States and other countries are also expected to provide funding if the plan ever moves into implementation stages. The White House said it decided against inviting the Israeli government because the Palestinian Authority would not be there, making do instead with a small Israeli business delegation. There are strong doubts whether potential donor governments would be willing to open their checkbooks anytime soon, as long as the thorny political disputes at the heart of the decades-old Palestinian conflict remain unresolved. The 38-year-old Kushner - who like his father-in-law came to government steeped in the world of New York real estate deal-making - seems to be treating peacemaking in some ways like a business transaction, analysts and former U.S. officials say. Palestinian officials reject the overall U.S.-led peace effort as heavily tilted in favor of Israel and likely to deny them a fully sovereign state of their own. Kushner's attempt to decide economic priorities first while initially sidestepping politics ignores the realities of the conflict, say many experts. "This is completely out of sequence because the Israeli-Palestinian issue is primarily driven by historical wounds and overlapping claims to land and sacred space," said Aaron David Miller, a former Middle East negotiator for Republican and

Democratic administrations. Kushner acknowledges that "you can't push the economic plan forward without resolving the political issues as well." The administration, he said, will "address that at a later time," referring to the second stage of the peace plan's rollout now expected no earlier than November. Kushner says his approach is aimed at laying out economic incentives to show the Palestinians the potential for a prosperous future if they return to the table to negotiate a peace deal. White House officials have played down expectations for Manama, which will put Kushner just across the Gulf from Iran at a time of surging tensions between Tehran and Washington. Kushner, for instance, is calling it a "Prosperity to Peace workshop" instead of a conference, and a "vision" instead of an actual plan. He stressed that governments would not be expected to make financial pledges on the spot. "It is a small victory that they are all showing up to listen and partake. In the old days, the Palestinian leaders would have spoken and nobody would have disobeyed," he said. Kushner's proposed new investment fund for the Palestinians and neighboring states would be administered by a "multilateral development bank." Global financial lenders including the International Monetary Fund and World Bank plan to be present at the meeting. A signature project would be to construct a travel corridor for Palestinian use that would cross Israel to link the West Bank and Gaza. It could include a highway and possibly a rail line. The narrowest distance between the territories, whose populations have long been divided by Israeli travel restrictions, is about 40 km (25 miles). Kushner insists that if executed the plan would create a million jobs in the West Bank and Gaza, reduce Palestinian poverty by half and double the Palestinians' GDP. But most foreign investors will likely stay clear for the moment, not only because of security and corruption concerns but also because of the drag on the Palestinian economy from Israel's West Bank occupation that obstructs the flow of people, goods and services, experts say. Kushner sees his economic approach as resembling the Marshall Plan, which Washington introduced in 1948 to rebuild Western Europe from the devastation of World War Two. Unlike the U.S.-funded Marshall Plan, however, the latest initiative would put much of the financial burden on other countries. Trump would "consider making a big investment in it" if there is a good governance mechanism, Kushner said. But he was non-committal about how much the president, who has often proved himself averse to foreign aid, might contribute. Economic programs have been tried before in the long line of U.S.-led peace efforts, only to fail for lack of political progress. Kushner's approach, however, may be the most detailed so far, presented in two pamphlets of 40 and 96 pages each that are filled with financial tables and economic

projections. In Manama, the yet-to-released political part of the plan will not be up for discussion, Kushner said. The document does not include any reference to the difficult political questions at the heart of the conflict, such as the status of Jerusalem, the future of the Israeli settlements and the prospect of an independent Palestinian state. These issues are all expected to be tackled in the yet-unpublished political chapter of the plan. Instead, the current document focuses on issues like infrastructure, building a Palestinian high-tech sector and improving the availability of clean water and functioning electricity. Another component within the economic plan is the construction of new industrial zones to strengthen the Palestinian economy. This issue could prove difficult from a political standpoint, because of the question of where those industrial zones will be located - within existing Israeli settlements, or on areas currently controlled by Israel that will be transferred to Palestinian control. The second option would run into strong political opposition from the right wing in Israel. The documents also do not include any reference to a seaport or airport for the Palestinians. It's only reference to these issues is a proposal to upgrade existing airports in Jordan, which also serve Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza in some cases. However, sources with knowledge of the plan believe this issue could come up for discussion in later stages of the process. What Kushner hopes, however, is that the Saudis and other Gulf delegates will like what they hear enough to urge Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas to consider the plan. The message Kushner wants them to take to Ramallah: "We'd like to see you go to the table and negotiate and try to make a deal to better the lives of the Palestinian people." Palestinian officials fear that, even with all the high-priced promises, Kushner's economic formula is just a prelude to a political plan that would jettison the two-state solution, the long-time cornerstone of U.S. and international peace efforts. ([Haaretz](#) 22 June 2019)